The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, January 9, 1801. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Waterford Reserved Lands, and

IN and OUT LOTS of said TOWN

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed the 11th day of April 1799, that a Book will be opened at Waterford on the 18th day of February 1801, for the Sale of all the Reserved Land, laid out by virtue of said act, adjoining the above Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One fifth part of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale to the Commissioner attending—one fifth part to the Receiver General of the Land Office, within twelve months from the day of sale—one fifth part within two years from the said day, and the remaining two fifth parts at or before the expiration of three years after such sale. But no contract will be confirmed by said Commissioner for fifteen days after the said book shall be opened, and the highest price offered within that time will be accepted, provided, that no price offered will be accepted which contemplates paying a less sum than Four Dollars per acre for Land of the first quality—Three Dollars per acre for Land of the second quality, and Two Dollars per acre for Land of the third quality. The purchaser at the time of sale will receive a certificate of his name, the number, quality and quantity of acres, date of entry and amount of sale, which certificate must be forwarded to the Secretary's Office within six months from its date, and no right or title in law or equity shall vest in any person or persons purchasing as aforesaid, unless he, she or they shall within three years after the date of their respective purchases make an actual settlement thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every fifty contained in one survey, and erect on each lot or tract a messuage for the habitation of man, reside thereon for the space of five years following their first settlement of the same, and in default of such actual settlement, residence and improvement, the purchaser or purchasers shall forfeit all payments made to the commonwealth, and no patent shall issue for any lot or tract of land sold by virtue of the aforesaid act of assembly, until satisfactory proof be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth of such actual settlement, residence and improvement having been made as aforesaid,

Notice is also further given, that on the 6th day of February 1801, a Book will be opened at Waterford, for the sale of the In and Out Lots of said Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One third part of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale to the Commissioner attending when the entry of sale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of sale—for the performance of which the purchasers respectively shall at the time of sale give bond for the payments of said instalments to the said Commissioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will issue to purchasers provided the purchase money is paid as aforesaid.

JAMES NAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Waterford, December 20, 1800. 6w.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Ohio river, within four miles and a half of Georgetown, in September last, FOUR HOGS, three of them barrows, and one a sow—the sow is black, and appears to be of a large breed, the barrows spotted black and white, the marks are, a crop off the near ear, and an under bit out of the off ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and them away.

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

December 20, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The following described Property, to wit.—

LOT No. 1743, First District of Donation Land, about 18 miles from M'Intosh, 3 and a half miles from Col. Williams's Mills, and adjoining William Richey. The land is of the first quality.

Also, a two story Dwelling House, with a convenient Kitchen and an adjoining apartment of two rooms, well finished, now occupied by Daniel Henderson, built on Lot No. 76, in the town of Waterford, well calculated for a Store and Tavern.

Also, a Grist Mill, Saw Mill and Distillery with four Stills, all complete, on that never failing stream called Sugar creek, 15 miles from Franklin, 10 from Meadville, and one from French creek, with two or four hundred acres of land, as may best suit the purchaser. The advantages arising from such a property in a new and flourishing country must certainly meet the expectations of any person inclining to purchase. Superfine Flour will be taken in payment for the whole or any part of the above property. An indisputable title will be given and the terms made known by applying to JOHN REED, in Pittsburgh, or to

HOLMES & HARRIOTT.

Waterford County, January 2, 1801.

DESERTED

FROM Captain Biffell's company, 1st Regt. of Infantry, descending the Ohio, near Scioto, on the 11th of December, 1800, JOHN CHARLTON, a private soldier, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, by trade a blacksmith, born in Albermarle county, Virginia. Whoever will deliver said deserter to any officer of the United States Army shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable expences.

MOSES HOOK, Lieut.

Limestone, December 14, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the encampment on the Ohio, from the 2d Regiment of Infantry, December 10th, 1800, JOHN BARNCRAFT and JOHN STEWART. Barncraft was born in the state of Connecticut, Hartford county, aged 24 years, 5 feet 11 and an half inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, he is a stout built man. Stewart was born in the state of Vermont, Thetford county, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 22 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion—the above mentioned Deserters are both dressed in complete uniform.

Any person or persons apprehending said Deserters and delivering them to Captain Peter Shoemaker, or lodging them securely in any jail, so that they may be received by any officer of the United States army, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for each Deserter separately Ten Dollars, with reasonable charges, to be paid by the United States.

PETER SHOEMAKER, Captain
2d. U. S. Regt.

Alexander M'Laughlin,

HAVING determined to discontinue business in Pittsburgh the first day of March next, once more earnestly requests those indebted to him to make payment before that period. Delinquents may rest assured the most summary method will be indiscriminately adopted to enforce payment. Those who have any demands are desired to present them that payment may be made.

Pittsburgh, December 26, 1800.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1800.

Was left with the subscriber on the 15th of March last, a Sorrel MARE, the property of Simon King, who descended the Ohio river at that time. If him, or some person for him, does not come forward on or before the third Monday in January next, and pay for her keeping, she will be sold for the same.

ADAM JOHNSTON.

M'Kee's Port, December 23, 1800.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the single, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1800.

BENJAMIN HERR,

HAS just received from the east side of the Allegheny Mountain, a quantity of CHERRY BOUNCE of the best quality, and has it for sale at the house of *GEORGE HOLDSHIP*, in Pittsburgh, by the barrel or gallon, and will attend on the Saturday of each week for the purpose of selling.

November 13, 1800.

OFFICIAL COPY.

CONVENTION,

BETWEEN THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Premier Consul of the French Republic in the name of the people of France and the President of the United States of America, equally desirous to terminate the differences which have arisen between the two States, have respectively appointed their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat upon those differences and to terminate the same; that is to say, the Premier Counsul of the French Republic, in the name of the people of France, has appointed for the Plenipotentiaries of the said republic, the Citizens Joseph Buonaparte ex-Ambassador at Rome and Counseller of State; Charles Pierre Claret Fleurieu member of the National Institute, and of the Board of Longitude, of France, and Counseller of State, President of the Section of the Marine; and Pierre Louis Rœderer, Member of the National Institute of France, and Counseller of State, President of the Section of the Interior: and the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, has appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, William Richardson Davie, late Governor of the State of North Carolina, and William Vans Murray, Minister resident of the United States at the Hague; who, after having exchanged their full powers, and after full mature discussion of the respective interests, have agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the French Republic and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of 6th February 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of 14th of November 1788, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed; the parties will negociate further on these subjects at a convenient time, and until they may have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and conventions shall have no operations, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows.

ARTICLE III.

The public ships which have been taken on one part and the other, or which may be taken before the exchange of ratifications shall be restored.

ARTICLE IV.

Property captured, and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications (contraband goods destined to an enemy's port excepted) shall be mutually restored on the following proofs of ownership: viz. The proof on both sides with respect to merchant ships, whether armed or unarmed, shall be a passport in the form following:

"To all who shall see these presents,

GREETING:

"It is hereby made known that leave and permission has been given to

master and commander of the ship called of the town of burthen tons, or thereabouts, lying at present in the port, and haven of and bound for and laden with after that his ship has been visited and before sailing, he shall make oath before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the subjects of the act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents, as likewise that he keep, and cause to be kept by his crew on board the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a list, signed and witnessed, containing the names and surnames the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ship, and of all who shall embark on board her; whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine, and in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew this present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage; and he shall carry the colours, arms and ensigns of the French Republic or the United States during his voyage. —In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and put the seal of our arms thereunto. and caused the same to be countersigned by at the day of anno Domini'

And this passport will be sufficient without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding; which passport shall not be deemed requisite to have been renewed or recalled, whatever number of voyages the said ship may have made, unless she shall have returned home within the space of a year. Proof with respect to the cargo shall be certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place from which she sailed and whither she is bound, so that forbidden and contraband goods may be distinguished by the certificates; which certificates shall have been made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form of the country. And if such passport or certificates, or both shall have been destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, the deficiency may be supplied by such other proofs of ownership, as are admissible by the usage of nations. Proof with respect to other than merchant ships, shall be the commission they bear.

This article shall take effect from the day of the signature of the present convention. But if, from the date of the signature, any prize shall be condemned contrary to the intent of said convention before the knowledge of the pacification shall be obtained the property so condemned shall without delay be restored or for.

ARTICLE V.

The debts contracted by one of the two nations with individuals of the other, or by individuals of one with the individuals of the other, shall be paid, or the payment may be prosecuted in the same manner as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two states. But this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed on account of captures or confiscations.

ARTICLE VI.

Commerce between the parties shall be free. The vessels of the two nations and their subjects, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in the respective ports as those of the nation the most favoured; and in general the two parties shall enjoy in the ports of each other, in regard to commerce and navigation, the privileges of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE VII,

The citizens and inhabitants of the United States, shall be at liberty to dispose by settlement, donation, or otherwise, of their goods, moveable and immoveable, holden in the territory of the French Republic, in Europe, and the citizens of the French Republic shall have the same liberty with regard to goods, moveable and immoveable holden in territory of the United States, in favor of such persons as they think proper. The citizens and inhabitants of either of the two countries, who shall be heir to goods, moveable or immoveable, in the other shall be able to succeed *ab intestato*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this provision contested or impeded, under any pretext whatever; and the said heirs, whether such by particular title, or ab intestato shall be exempt from every duty whatever in both countries. It is agreed that this article shall in no manner derogate from the laws which either state may now have in force, or hereafter may enact, to prevent emigration; and also that in case the laws of either of the two states should restrain foreigners from the exercise of the rights of property with respect to real estate such real estate shall be sold, or otherwise disposed of, to citizens or inhabitants of the country where it may be, and the other nation shall be at liberty to enact similar laws.

ARTICLE VIII.

To favor commerce on both sides, it is agreed that, in case a war should break out between the two nations, which God forbid, the term of six months after the declaration of war shall be allowed to the merchants, and other citizens and inhabitants respectively on one side and the other, during which time they shall be at liberty to withdraw themselves with their effects and moveables, which they shall be at liberty to carry, send away and sell, as they please, without the least obstruction; nor shall their effects much less their persons be seized, during the term of six months; on the contrary, passports which shall be valid for a time necessary for their return, shall be given to them for their vessels and the effects which they shall be willing to send away or carry with them; and such passports shall be a safe conduct against all insults and prizes which privateers may attempt against their persons and effects.—And if any thing be taken from them, or any injury done to them, or their effects by one of the parties, their citizens or inhabitants, within the term above prescribed, full satisfaction shall be made to them on that account.

ARTICLE IX.

Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies, which they may have in public funds, or in the public or private banks shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for the two contracting parties to appoint commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside in France and the United States. Either party may except such place, as may be thought proper, from the residence of these agents. Before any agent shall exercise his functions, he shall be excepted in the usual forms by the party to whom he is sent; and when he shall have been excepted and furnished with his exequatur, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives of the similar agents of the most favoured nations.

ARTICLE XI.

The citizens of the French Republic shall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands

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IN and OUT LOTS of said TOWN

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed the 11th day of April 1799, that a Book will be opened at Waterford on the 28th day of February 1801, for the Sale of all the Reserved Land, laid out by virtue of said act, adjoining the above Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One fifth part of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale to the Commissioner attending—one fifth part to the Receiver General of the Land Office, within twelve months from the day of sale—one fifth part within two years from the said day, and the remaining two fifth parts at or before the expiration of three years after such sale. But no contract will be confirmed by said Commissioner for fifteen days after the said book shall be opened, and the highest price offered within that time will be accepted, provided, that no price offered will be accepted which contemplates paying a less sum than Four Dollars per acre for Land of the first quality—Three Dollars per acre for Land of the second quality, and Two Dollars per acre for Land of the third quality. The purchaser at the time of sale will receive a certificate of his name, the number, quality and quantity of acres, date of entry and amount of sale, which certificate must be forwarded to the Secretary's Office within six months from its date, and no right or title in law or equity shall vest in any person or persons purchasing as aforesaid, unless he, she or they shall within three years after the date of their respective purchases make an actual settlement thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every fifty contained in one survey, and erect on each lot or tract a messuage for the habitation of man, reside thereon for the space of five years following their first settlement of the same, and in default of such actual settlement, residence and improvement, the purchaser or purchasers shall forfeit all payments made to the commonwealth, and no patent shall issue for any lot or tract of land sold by virtue of the aforesaid act of assembly, until satisfactory proof be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth of such actual settlement, residence and improvement having been made as aforesaid,

Notice is also further given, that on the 6th day of February 1801, a Book will be opened at Waterford, for the sale of the In and Out Lots of said Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One third part of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale to the Commissioner attending when the entry of sale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of sale—for the performance of which the purchasers respectively shall at the time of sale give bond for the payments of said instalments to the said Commissioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will issue to purchasers provided the purchase money is paid as aforesaid.

JAMES NAYLOR,
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Washington County, January 2, 1801.

DESERTED

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ARTICLE II.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of 6th February 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of 14th of November 1788, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed; the parties will negociate further on these subjects at a convenient time, and until they may have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and conventions shall have no operations, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows.

ARTICLE III.

The public ships which have been taken on one part and the other, or which may be taken before the exchange of ratifications shall be restored.

ARTICLE IV.

Property captured, and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications (contraband goods destined to an enemy's port excepted) shall be mutually restored on the following proofs of ownership: viz. The proof on both sides with respect to merchant ships, whether armed or unarmed, shall be a passport in the form following:

"To all who shall see these presents,

GREETING:

"It is hereby made known that leave and permission has been given to

master and commander of the ship called of the town of burthen tons, or thereabouts, lying at present in the port, and haven of and bound for and laden with after that his ship has been visited and before sailing, he shall make oath before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the subjects of the act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents, as likewise that he keep, and cause to be kept by his crew on board the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a list, signed and witnessed, containing the names and surnames the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ship, and of all who shall embark on board her; whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine, and in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew this present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage; and he shall carry the colours, arms and ensigns of the French Republic or the United States during his voyage. —In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and put the seal of our arms thereunto. and caused the same to be countersigned by the at day of anno Domini'

And this passport will be sufficient without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding; which passport shall not be deemed requisite to have been renewed or recalled, whatever number of voyages the said ship may have made, unless she shall have returned home within the space of a year. Proof with respect to the cargo shall be certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place from which she sailed and whither she is bound, so that forbidden and contraband goods may be distinguished by the certificates; which certificates shall have been made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form of the country. And if such papers or certificates, or both shall have been destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, the deficiency may be supplied by such other proofs of ownership, as are admissible by the usage of nations. Proof with respect to other than merchant ships, shall be the commission they bear.

This article shall take effect from the day of the signature of the present convention. And if, from the date of the signature, any prize shall be condemned contrary to the intent of said convention before the knowledge of the stipulation shall be obtained the property so condemned shall without delay be restored or paid for.

ARTICLE V.

The debts contracted by one of the two nations with individuals of the other, or by individuals of one with the individuals of the other, shall be paid, or the payment may be prosecuted in the same manner as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two States. But this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed on account of captures or confiscations.

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Commerce between the parties shall be free. The vessels of the two nations and their subjects, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in the respective ports as those of the nation most favoured; and in general the two parties shall enjoy in the ports of each other, in regard to commerce and navigation, the privileges of the most favored nation.

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The citizens and inhabitants of the United States, shall be at liberty to dispose by testament, donation, or otherwise, of their goods moveable and immoveable, holden in the territory of the French Republic, in Europe, and the citizens of the French Republic shall have the same liberty with regard to goods, moveable and immoveable holden in territory of the United States, in favor of such persons as they think proper. The citizens and inhabitants either of the two countries, who shall be heirs to goods, moveable or immoveable, in the other shall be able to succeed *ab intestato*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this provision contested or impeded, under any pretext whatever; and the said heirs, whether such by particular title, or ab intestato shall be exempted from every duty whatever in both countries. It is agreed that this article shall in no manner derogate from the laws which either state may now have in force, or hereafter may enact, to prevent emigration; and also that in case the laws of either of the two states should restrain foreigners from the exercise of the rights of property with respect to real estate such real estate shall be sold, or otherwise disposed of, to citizens or inhabitants of the country where it may be, and the other nation shall be at liberty to enact similar laws.

ARTICLE VIII.

To favor commerce on both sides, it is agreed that, in case a war should break out between the two nations, which God forbid, the term of six months after the declaration of war shall be allowed to the merchants, and other citizens and inhabitants respectively on one side and the other, during which time they shall be at liberty to withdraw themselves with their effects and moveables, which they shall be at liberty to carry, send away and sell, as they please, without the least obstruction; nor shall their effects much less their persons be seized, during the term of six months; on the contrary, passports which shall be valid for a time necessary for their return, shall be given to them for their vessels and the effects which they shall be willing to send away or carry with them; and such passports shall be a safe conduct against all insults and prizes which privateers may attempt against their persons and effects.—And if any thing be taken from them, or any injury done to them, or their effects by one of the parties, their citizens or inhabitants, within the term above prescribed, full satisfaction shall be made to them on that account.

ARTICLE IX.

Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies, which they may have in public funds, or in the public or private banks shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for the two contracting parties to appoint commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside in France and the United States. Either party may except such place, as may be thought proper, from the residence of these agents. Before any agent shall exercise his functions, he shall be excepted in the usual forms by the party to whom he is sent; and when he shall have been excepted and furnished with his exequatur, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives of the similar agents of the most favoured nations.

ARTICLE XI.

The citizens of the French Republic shall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands

and towns of the United States no other, alter duties or impoſts, of what nature ſo ever they may be or by what name ſoever called, than thoſe which the nations moſt favoured are or ſhall be obliged to pay; and they ſhall enjoy the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in paſſing from one port in the ſaid States to another, or in going to and from the ſame from and to any part of the world which the ſaid nations do or ſhall enjoy. And the citizens of the United States ſhall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the French Republic in Europe, the ſame privileges and immunities reſpecting their property and perſons, as to all things concern, trade, navigation and commerce.

ARTICLE XII.

It ſhall be lawful for the citizens of either country to ſail with their ſhips and merchandize (contraband goods always excepted) from any port whatever to any port of the enemy of the other, and to ſail and trade with their ſhips and merchandize, with perfect ſecurity and liberty, from the countries, ports, and places of thoſe who are enemies of both, or of either party without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever. It is to paſs not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy forementioned, to neutral ports and places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to the enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame power, or under ſeveral; unleſs ſuch ports or places ſhall be actually blockaded, beſieged, or inveſted.

And whereas it frequently happens, that veſſels ſail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the ſame is either beſieged, blockaded, or inveſted, it is agreed that every veſſel, ſo circumſtanced, may be turned away from ſuch port or place, but ſhe ſhall not be detained, nor any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiſcated, unleſs, after notice of ſuch blockade or inveſtment, ſhe ſhall again attempt to enter; but ſhe ſhall be permitted to go to any other port or place ſhe ſhall think proper. Nor ſhall any veſſel of either, that may have entered into ſuch port or place before the ſame was actually beſieged, blockaded, or inveſted by the other, be reſtrained from quitting ſuch place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and ſurrender of ſuch place, ſhall ſuch veſſel or her cargo be liable to confiſcation, but they ſhall be reſtored to the owners thereof.

ARTICLE XIII.

In order to regulate what ſhall be deemed contraband of war there ſhall be comprized under that denomination gun powder, ſaltpetre, petards, match, ball, bombs, grenades, carcaſſes, pikes, halberts, ſwords, belts, piſtols, holſters, cavalry ſaddles and furniture, cannon, mortars, their carriages and beds, and generally all kinds of arms, ammunition of war, and inſtruments fit for the uſe of troops: all the above articles when-ever they are deſtined to the port of an enemy, are hereby declared to be contraband, and juſt objects of confiſcation but the veſſel in which they are laden and the reſidue of the cargo ſhall be conſidered free, and not in any manner infected by the prohibited goods, whether belonging to the ſame, or a different owner.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is hereby ſtipulated that free ſhips ſhall give freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is alſo agreed, in like manner, that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board free ſhips, with reſpect to their effects, that although they be enemies to either party they are not to be taken out of that free ſhips, unleſs they are ſoldiers and in actual ſervice of the enemy.

ARTICLE XV.

On the contrary, it is agreed, that whatever ſhall be found to be laden by the citizens of either party on any ſhip belonging to the enemies of the other, or their citizens, ſhall be confiſcated without diſtinction of goods, contraband or not contraband, in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except ſuch goods and merchandizes as were put on board ſuch ſhip before the declaration of war, or even after ſuch declaration, if ſo be it were done without knowledge of ſuch declaration; ſo that the goods of the citizens of either party whether they be of the nature of ſuch as are prohibited, or otherwiſe, which as is aforeſaid, were put on board any ſhip belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the ſame without the knowledge of it, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the proprietors demanding the ſame; but ſo as that if the ſaid merchandizes be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to an enemy.

The two contracting parties agree, that the term of two months being paſſed after the declaration of war, their reſpective citizens, from whatever part of the world they come, ſhall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE XVI.

That merchant ſhips belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, which ſhall be bound to a port of the enemy of one of the parties, and concerning whoſe voyage, and the articles of their cargo, there ſhall be juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high ſeas as in the ports or roads, not only their paſſports, but likewiſe their certificates ſhewing that their goods are not of the quality of thoſe which are ſpecified to be contraband in the thirteenth article of the preſent convention.

ARTICLE XVII.

And that captures on light ſuſpicions may be avoided and injuries thence ariſing prevented, it is agreed, that when one party ſhall be engaged in war, and the other party be neuter, the ſhips of the neutral party ſhall be furniſhed with paſſports ſimilar to that deſcribed in the fourth article that it may appear thereby that the ſhips really belonging to the citizens of the neutral party; they ſhall be valid for any number of voyages, but ſhall be renewed every year that is, if the ſhip happens to return home in the ſame of a year. If the ſhips are laden, they ſhall be provided not only with the paſſports above mentioned, but alſo with certificates ſimiliar to thoſe deſcribed in the mere article, ſo that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper ſhall be required, any uſage or ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding. And if it ſhall not appear from the ſaid certificates that there are contraband goods on board, the ſhips ſhall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it ſhall appear from the certificates, that there are contraband goods on board any ſuch ſhip, and the commander of the ſame ſhall offer to deliver them up, the offer ſhall be accepted, and the ſhip ſhall be at liberty to purſue its voyage, unleſs the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conveniently be received on board the ſhip of war or privateer, in which caſe the ſhip may be carried into port for the delivery of the ſame.

If any ſhall not be furniſhed with ſuch paſſport or certificates as are above required for the ſame, ſuch caſe may be examined by a proper judge or tribunal, and if it ſhall appear from other documents or proofs, admiſſible by the uſage of nations, that the ſhip belongs to the citizens of the neutral party, it ſhall not be confiſcated, but ſhall be releaſed with her cargo (contraband goods excepted) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the maſter of a ſhip, named in the paſſport, ſhould happen to die or be removed and any other put in his place, the ſhip and cargo ſhall nevertheleſs be equally ſecure, and the paſſport remain in full force.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If the ſhips of the citizens of either of the parties ſhall be met with, either ſailing along the coaſts, or on the high ſeas, by any ſhip of war or privateer of the other; for the avoiding of any diſorder, the ſaid ſhips of war or privateers ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot and may ſend their boats on board the merchant ſhip which they ſo meet with, and may enter to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip ſhall exhibit his paſſport concerning the property of the ſhip made out according to the form preſcribed in the fourth article. And it is expreſsly agreed that the neutral party ſhall in no caſe be required to go on board the examining veſſel for the purpoſe of exhibiting his papers or for any other examination whatever.

ARTICLE XIX.

It is expreſsly agreed by the contracting parties, that the ſtipulations above mentioned relative to the conduct to be obſerved on the ſea by the cruizers of the belligerent party towards the ſhips of the neutral party, ſhall be applied only to ſhips ſailing without convoy; and when the ſaid ſhall be convoyed, it being the intention of the parties to obſerve all the regard due to the protection of the flag diſplayed by public ſhips, it ſhall not be lawful to viſit them: but the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, that the ſhips he convoys belong to the nation whoſe flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, ſhall be conſidered by the reſpective cruizers as fully ſufficient: the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys, ſhips which ſhall carry contraband goods deſtined to an enemy.

ARTICLE XX.

In all caſes where veſſels ſhall be captured or detained under pretence of carrying to the enemy contraband goods, the captor ſhall give a receipt for ſuch of the papers of the veſſel as he ſhall retain, which receipt ſhall be annexed to a deſcriptive liſt of the ſaid papers: and it ſhall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, cheſts, trunks, caſks, bales, or veſſels found on board or remove the ſmalleſt part of the goods, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore in preſence of the competent officers, and an inventory be made by them of the ſaid goods. Nor ſhall it be lawful to ſell, exchange or alienate the ſame in any manner, unleſs there ſhall have been lawful proceſs, and the competent judge or judges ſhall have pronounced againſt ſuch goods ſentence of confiſcation, ſaving always the ſhip and the other goods which it contains.

ARTICLE XXI.

And that proper care may be taken of the veſſel and cargo, and embezzlement prevented, it is agreed, that it ſhall not be lawful to remove the maſter, commander or ſupercargo of any captured ſhip from on board thereof, either during the time the ſhip may be at ſea after her capture, pending the proceedings againſt her, or her cargo, or any thing relative thereto. And in all caſes where a veſſel of the citizens of either party ſhall be captured, or ſeized, and held for adjudication, her officers, paſſengers and crew ſhall be hoſpitably treated. They ſhall not be impriſoned or deprived of any part of their wearing apparel, nor of the poſſeſſion and uſe of their money, not exceeding for the captain, ſupercargo and mate five hundred dollars each, and for the ſailors and paſſengers, one hundred dollars each.

ARTICLE XXII.

It is further agreed, that in all caſes, the eſtabliſhed courts for prize cauſes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, ſhall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever ſuch tribunal of either of the parties ſhall pronounce judgement againſt any veſſel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the ſentence or decree ſhall mention the reaſons or motives on which the ſame ſhall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the ſentence or decree, and of all the proceeding in the caſe, ſhall if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the ſaid veſſel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the ſame.

ARTICLE XXIII.

And that more abundant care may be taken for the ſecurity of the reſpective citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their ſuffering injuries by the men of war or privateers of either party, all commanders of ſhips of war and privateers, and all others the ſaid citizens, ſhall forbear doing any damage to thoſe of the other party, or committing any outrage againſt them, and if they act to the contrary they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall alſo be bound in their perſons and eſtates to make ſatisfaction and reparation for all damages and the intereſt thereof, of whatever nature the ſaid damage may be.

For this cauſe all commanders of privateers before they receive their commiſſions, ſhall here after be obliged to give, before a competent judge, ſufficient ſecurity by at leaſt two reſponſible ſureties, who have no intereſt in the ſaid privateer, each of whom together with the ſaid commander, ſhall be jointly and ſeverely bound in the ſum of ſeven thouſand dollars or thirty ſix thouſand eight hundred and twenty francs, or if ſuch ſhips be provided with above one hundred and fifty ſeamen or ſoldiers in the ſum of fourteen thouſand dollars or ſeventy three thouſand ſix hundred and forty francs, to ſatisfy damages and injuries, which the ſaid privateer, or her officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruiſe, contrary to the tenor of this convention or to the laws and inſtructions for regulating their conduct, and further, that in all caſes of aggreſſions, the ſaid commiſſion ſhall be revoked and annulled.

ARTICLE XXIV.

When the ſhips of war of the two contracting parties, or thoſe belonging to their citizens which are armed in war, ſhall be admitted to enter with their prizes the ports of either of the two parties, the ſaid public or private ſhips, as well as their prizes, ſhall not be obliged to pay any duty either to the officers of the place, the judges or any others: nor ſhall ſuch prizes, when they come to and enter the ports of either party, be arreſted or ſeized, nor ſhall the officers of the place make examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes; but they may hoiſt ſail at any time and depart and carry their prizes to the places expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew. It is always underſtood that the ſtipulations of this article ſhall not extend beyond the privileges of the moſt favored nation.

ARTICLE XXV.

It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers who have commiſſions from any prince or ſtate in enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either nation, to ſell their prizes or in any manner to exchange them; neither ſhall they be allowed to purchaſe proviſions, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the next port of that prince or ſtate from which they have received their commiſſions.

ARTICLE XXVI.

It is further agreed, that both the ſaid contracting parties ſhall not only refuſe to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal or aſſiſt them in any manner, but will bring to condign puniſhment all ſuch inhabitants as ſhall be guilty of ſuch acts or offences.

And all their ſhips, with the goods or merchandizes taken by them and brought into the ports of either of the ſaid parties, ſhall be ſeized as far as they can be diſcovered, and ſhall be reſtored to the owners or their factors or agents duly authorized by them; (proper evidence being firſt given before competent judges for proving the property) even in caſe ſuch effects ſhould have paſſed into other hands by ſale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had good reaſon to believe, or ſuſpect that they had been piratically taken.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Neither party will intermeddle in the fiſheries of the other on its coaſts nor diſturb the other in the exerciſe of the rights which it now holds or may acquire on the coaſts of Newfoundland in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, elſewhere on the American coaſt, northward of the United States. But the whale and ſeal fiſheries ſhall be free to both in every quarter of the world.

This convention ſhall be ratified on both ſides in due form, and the ratifications exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months or ſooner if poſſible.

In faith whereof the reſpective plenipotentiaries have ſigned the above articles both in the French and Engliſh languages, and they have thereto affixed their ſeals; declaring nevertheleſs that the ſigning of the two languages ſhall not be brought into precedent nor in any way to operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done at Paris the eighth day of Vendemiaire of the ninth year of the French Republic, the thirtieth day of September anno Domini eighteen hundred.

(L. S.) JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.
(L. S.) OLIVER ELLSWOTH.
(L. S.) CHARLES PIERRE CLARET FLEURIEU
(L. S.) WILLIAM R. DAVIE.
(L. S.) PIERRE LOUIS ROEDERER.
(L. S.) WILLIAM V. MURRAY.

Foreign Intelligence.

LUNEVILLE, November 7.

THE Count de Cobentzel arrived here this morning at five o'clock, and Joſeph Buonaparte at noon. The former was ſaluted with nineteen pieces of cannon, and the latter by the ringing of the only bell left us. The two miniſters lodge in private houſes, until their apartments in the caſtle ſhall be completely finiſhed.

A very fine corps of 1500 grenadiers arrived to day; it will form part of the garriſon.

The Telegraphe is erected on the top of the caſtle.

STRASBURGH, November 4.

A Ruſſian courier paſſed through this city for Paris; he travelled with great ſpeed. This is the ſecond within a week.

PARIS, November 11.

It is ſtated as certain, that citizen Lucien Buonaparte ſet out yeſterday for Madrid, accompanied by citizen Felix Deſportes, ſecretary general of the interior, and citizen Arnaud, the author of Marius Minturnæ.

A courier arrived yeſte day from Milan ha brought intelligence that the French troops had taken Arezzo by aſſault.

The Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt has appointed as his envoy at the Congreſs of Luneville the count de Pappenherm, his preſent miniſter at Paris.

When the troops at the camp at Amiens were informed of the conſpiracy againſt Buonaparte, they urged to be marched immediately to Paris. Only 50, however, had permiſſion; and yeſterday, with their knapſacks at their backs, they addreſſed the Firſt Conſul, and in a laconic manner deſcribed the devotion of their comrades of the army to him.

Yeſterday the members of the Tribunate waited on the Firſt Conſul, in company with his two colleagues, the miniſters and councellors of ſtate. Craſſou, the preſident of the Tribunate, addreſſed Buonaparte, and expreſſed a wiſh to diſcover the authors of the conſpiracy, that they might receive due puniſhment. Buonaparte, in anſwer, ſaid, "That it would not be in the power of eight or nine aſſaſſins to take his life, while public confidence was repoſed in him, and he was ſurrounded by his brave guard." And added, "if it ſhould ever be the caſe, that he had loſt that confidence, his life was of no eſtimation to him."

Many perſons are daily arreſted, who are more or leſs concerned in the conſpiracy. One Enrietien is arreſted, who, during the reign of terror, was a member of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Caracchi has diſcovered every thing. This Caracchi is the ſame perſon, who is mentioned by Joſeph Buonaparte, when ambaſſador at Rome in his report of the revolution there; and is the perſon who aſſaſſinated Gen. Duphot. When Caracchi left Rome, he went to America, and from thence to France. He advertiſed that he would finiſh the buſt of Buonaparte, and wiſhed that he would allow him one ſitting more, to accompliſh his deſigns; and the day before he was arreſted, he petitioned Madame Buonaparte to prevail on her huſband to give him one more ſitting.

VIENNA, October 5.

Private letters from Prague, inform us that the Archduke Charles has accepted the nomination of Generaliſſimo. Great preparations were made for his reception at Court. There is no doubt but the army will be rejoiced to ſee him. Although a great deal about preliminary articles and ratifications is ſaid, the preparations indicate nothing but warlike proſpects, and nothing ſhort of hoſtilities are expected; in which caſe we expect to be ſupported by a large Ruſſian army. Prince Charles is to command in perſon in Germany, and Prince John in Italy with the aſſiſtance of General Mack.

LONDON, November 12.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

This day, a little after three o'clock, his majeſty came down to the houſe, and opened the ſeſſion of parliament with the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne; the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons and ſeveral members attending at the bar.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"My tender concern for the welfare of my ſubjects, and a ſenſe of the difficulties with which the poorer claſſes particularly have to ſtruggle from the preſent high price of proviſions, have induced me to call you together at an earlier period than I had otherwiſe intended. No object can be nearer my heart than that, by your care and wiſdom, all ſuch meaſures may be adopted as may, upon full conſideration, appear beſt calculated to alleviate this ſevere preſſure, and to prevent the danger of its recurrence, by promoting, as far as poſſible, the permanent extenſion and improvement of our agriculture.

"For the object of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the firſt inſtance to the beſt mode of affording the certain and moſt ample encouragement for the importation of all deſcriptions of grain from abroad.

"Such a ſupply, aided by the examples which you have ſet on former occaſions of attention to economy and frugality in the conſumption of corn, is moſt likely to contribute to a reduction in the preſent high price, and to inſure at the ſame time the means of meeting the demands for the neceſſary conſumption of the year.

The preſent circumſtances will alſo I am perſuaded, render the ſtate of the laws reſpecting the commerce in the various articles of proviſion the object of your ſerious deliberation.

"If on the reſult of that deliberation it ſhall appear to you that the evil neceſſarily ariſing from unfavourable ſeaſons has been increaſed by undue combinations or fraudulent practices, for the ſake of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earneſt deſire of effectually preventing ſuch abuſes; but you will, I am ſure be careful to diſtinguiſh any practices of this nature from that regular and long eſtabliſhed courſe of trade which experience has ſhewn to be indiſpenſable for the preſent ſtate of ſociety, for the ſupply of the markets, and for the ſubſiſtence of my people.

"You will have ſeen with concern the recent rary diſturbances which have taken place in ſome parts of the kingdom. Thoſe malicious and diſaffected perſons who cruelly take advantage of the preſent difficulties to excite any of my ſubjects to acts in violation of the laws and of the public peace, are in the preſent circumſtances doubly criminal, as ſuch proceedings muſt neceſſarily and immediately tend to increaſe in the higheſt degree the evil complained of, while they at the ſame time, endanger the permanent proſperity of the country, on which all being employed, the induſtrious claſſes of the community principally depend.

THOMAS JOHNES

and towns of the United States no other, later duties or imposts of what nature so they may be or by what name soever called, those which the nations most favoured are shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in passing from one port in the states to another, or in going to and from same from and to any part of the world which the said nations do or shall enjoy. And citizens of the United States shall reciprocally in the territories of the French Republic Europe, the same privileges and immunities shall for their property and persons, as so concern, trade, navigation and commerce

ARTICLE XII.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandize contraband goods always excepted) from any whatever to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandize, with perfect security and liberty, in the countries, ports, and places of those who are enemies of both, or of either party without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy forementioned, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to the enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same power, or under several; unless such ports or places shall be actually blockaded, besieged, or invested.

And whereas it frequently happens, that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel, so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, nor any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

ARTICLE XIII.

In order to regulate what shall be deemed contraband of war there shall be comprised under that denomination gun powder, saltpetre, petards, match, ball, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberts, swords, belts, pistols, holsters, cavalry saddles and furniture, cannon, mortars, their carriages, beds, and generally all kinds of arms, ammunition of war, and instruments fit for the use of troops: all the above articles whenever they are destined to the port of an enemy, are hereby declared to be contraband, and just grounds of confiscation but the vessel in which they are laden and the residue of the cargo shall be considered free, and not in any manner infected by the prohibited goods, whether belonging to the same, or a different owner.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is hereby stipulated that free ships shall give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board free ships, with this effect, that although they be enemies to either party they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemy.

ARTICLE XV.

On the contrary, it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the citizens of either on any ship belonging to the enemies of the others, or their citizens, shall be confiscated with the exception of goods, contraband or not contraband, in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandizes as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or even after such declaration, if so be it were done without knowledge of such declaration; so that the goods of the citizens of either party whether they be of the nature of such as are prohibited, or otherwise, which as is aforesaid, were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the same without the knowledge of it, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay to the proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said merchandizes be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to an enemy.

The two contracting parties agree, that the term of two months being passed after the declaration of war, their respective citizens, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE XVI.

That merchant ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, which shall be bound to a port of the enemy of one of the parties, and concerning whose voyage, and the articles of their cargo, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports or roads, not only their passports, but likewise their certificates showing that their goods are not of the quality of those which are specified to be contraband in the thirteenth article of the present convention.

ARTICLE XVII.

And that captures on light suspicions may be avoided and injuries thence arising prevented, it is agreed, that when one party shall be engaged in war, and the other party neuter, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports similar to that described in the fourth article that it may appear thereby that the ships really belonging to the citizens of the neutral party; they shall be valid for any number of voyages, but shall be renewed every year that is, if the ship happens to return home in the same of a year. If the ships are laden, they shall be provided not only with the passports above mentioned, but also with certificates similiar to those described in the mere article, so that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, any usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. And if it shall not appear from the said certificates that there are contraband goods on board, the ships shall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it shall appear from the certificates, that there are contraband goods on board any such ship, and the commander of the same shall offer to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and the ship shall be at liberty to pursue its voyage, unless the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conveniently be received on board the ship of war or privateer, in which case the ship may be carried into port for the delivery of the same.

If any shall not be furnished with such passport or certificates as are above required for the same, such case may be examined by a proper judge or tribunal, and if it shall appear from other documents or proofs, admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens of the neutral party, it shall not be confiscated, but shall be released with her cargo (contraband goods excepted) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the master of a ship, named in the passport, should happen to die or be removed and any other put in his place, the ship and cargo shall nevertheless be equally secure, and the passport remain in full force.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If the ships of the citizens of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts, or on the high seas, by any ship of war or privateer of the other; for the avoiding of any disorder, the said ships of war or privateers shall remain out of cannon shot and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they so meet with, and may enter to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship made out according to the form prescribed in the fourth article. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers or for any other examination whatever.

ARTICLE XIX.

It is expressly agreed by the contracting parties, that the stipulations above mentioned relative to the conduct to be observed on the sea by the cruizers of the belligerent party towards the ships of the neutral party, shall be applied only to ships sailing without convoy; and when the said shall be convoyed, it being the intention of the parties to observe all the regard due to the protection of the flag displayed by public ships, it shall not be lawful to visit them: but the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, that the ships he convoys belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be considered by the respective cruisers as fully sufficient: the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys, ships which shall carry contraband goods destined to an enemy.

ARTICLE XX.

In all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained under pretence of carrying to the enemy contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for such of the papers of the vessel as he shall retain, which receipt shall be annexed to a descriptive list of the said papers: and it shall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, chests, trunks, casks, bales, or vessels found on board or remove the smallest part of the goods, unless the lading be brought on shore in presence of the competent officers, and an inventory be made by them of the said goods. Nor shall it be lawful to sell, exchange or alienate the same in any manner, unless there shall have been lawful process, and the competent judge or judges shall have pronounced against such goods sentence of confiscation, saving always the ship and the other goods which it contains.

ARTICLE XXI.

And that proper care may be taken of the vessel and cargo, and embezzlement prevented, it is agreed, that it shall not be lawful to remove the master, commander or supercargo of any captured ship from on board thereof, either during the time the ship may be at sea after her capture, pending the proceedings against her, or her cargo, or any thing relative thereto. And in all cases where a vessel of the citizens of either party shall be captured, or seized, and held for adjudication, her officers, passengers and crew shall be hospitably treated. They shall not be imprisoned or deprived of any part of their wearing apparel, nor of the possession and use of their money, not exceeding for the captain, supercargo and mate five hundred dollars each, and for the sailors and passengers, one hundred dollars each.

ARTICLE XXII.

It is further agreed, that in all cases, the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either of the parties shall pronounce judgement against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceeding in the case, shall if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXIII.

And that more abundant care may be taken for the security of the respective citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war or privateers of either party, all commanders of ships of war and privateers, and all others the said citizens, shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them, and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damage may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers before they receive their commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said privateer, each of whom together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severely bound in the sum of seven thousand dollars or thirty six thousand eight hundred and twenty francs, or if such ships be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers in the sum of fourteen thousand dollars or seventy three thousand six hundred and forty francs, to satisfy damages and injuries, which the said privateer, or her officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruise, contrary to the tenor of this convention or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct, and further, that in all cases of aggressions, the said commission shall be revoked and annulled.

ARTICLE XXIV.

When the ships of war of the two contracting parties, or those belonging to their citizens which are armed in war, shall be admitted to enter with their prizes the ports of either of the two parties, the said public or private ships, as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duty either to the officers of the place the judges or any others: nor shall such prizes, when they come to and enter the ports of either party, be arrested or seized, nor shall the officers of the place make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew. It is always understood that the stipulations of this article shall not extend beyond the privileges of the most favored nation

ARTICLE XXV.

It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any prince or state in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either nation, to sell their prizes or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next port of that prince or state from which they have received their commission.

ARTICLE XXVI.

It is further agreed, that both the said contracting parties shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences.

And all their ships, with the goods or merchandizes taken by them and brought into the ports of either of the said parties, shall be seized as far as they can be discovered, and shall be restored to the owners or their factors or agents duly authorized by them; (proper evidence being first given before competent judges for proving the property) even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had good reason to believe, or suspect that they had been piratically taken.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Neither party will intermeddle in the fisheries of the other on its coasts nor disturb the other in the exercise of the rights which it now holds or may acquire on the coasts of Newfoundland in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, elsewhere on the American coast, northward of the United States But the whale and seal fisheries shall be free to both in every quarter of the world.

This convention shall be ratified on both sides in due form, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of six months or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipo entiaries have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, and they have thereto affixed their seals; declaring nevertheless that the signing of the two languages shall not be brought into precedent nor in any way to operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done at Paris the eighth day of Vendemiaire of the ninth year of the French Republic, the thirtieth day of September anno Domini eighteen hundred.

(L. S.) JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.
(L. S.) OLIVER ELLSWOTH.
(L. S.) CHARLES PIERRE CLARET FLEURIEU
(L. S.) WILLIAM R. DAVIE.
(L. S.) PIERRE LOUIS ROEDERER.
(L. S.) WILLIAM V. MURRAY.

Foreign Intelligence.

LUNEVILLE, November 7.

THE Count de Cobentzel arrived here this morning at five o'clock, and Joseph Buonaparte at noon. The former was saluted with nineteen pieces of cannon, and the latter by the ringing of the only bell left us. The two ministers lodge in private houses, until their apartments in the castle shall be completely finished.

A very fine corps of 1500 grenadiers arrived to day; it will form part of the garrison.

The Telegraphe is erected on the top of the castle.

STRASBURGH, November 4.

A Russian courier passed through this city for Paris; he travelled with great speed. This is the second within a week.

PARIS, November 11.

It is stated as certain, that citizen Lucien Buonaparte set out yesterday for Madrid, accompanied by citizen Felix Desportes, secretary general of the interior, and citizen Arnaud, the author of Marius Minturnæ.

A courier arrived yesterday from Milan has brought intelligence that the French troops had taken Arezzo by assault.

The Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt has appointed as his envoy at the Congress of Luneville the count de Pappenneim, his present minister at Paris.

When the troops at the camp at Amiens were informed of the conspiracy against Buonaparte, they urged to be marched immediately to Paris. Only 50, however, had permission; and yesterday, with their knapsacks at their backs, they addressed the First Consul, and in a laconic manner described the devotion of their comrades of the army to him.

Yesterday the members of the Tribunate waited on the First Consul, in company with his two colleagues, the ministers and councellors of state. Crassou, the president of the Tribunate, addressed Buonaparte, and expressed a wish to discover the authors of the conspiracy, that they might receive due punishment. Buonaparte, in answer, said, "That it would not be in the power of eight or nine assassins to take his life, while public confidence was reposed in him, and he was surrounded by his brave guard." And added, that it should ever be the case, that he had lost that confidence, his life was of no estimation to him.

Many persons are daily arrested, who are more or less concerned in the conspiracy. One Enghien is arrested, who, during the reign of terror, was a member of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Caracchi has discovered every thing. This Caracchi is the same person, who is mentioned by Joseph Buonaparte, when ambassador at Rome, in his report of the revolution there; and is the person who assassinated Gen. Duphot. When Caracchi left Rome, he went to America, and from thence to France. He advertised that he would finish the bust of Buonaparte, and with that he would allow him one sitting more, to accomplish his designs; and the day before he was arrested, he petitioned Madame Buonaparte to prevail on her husband to give him one more sitting.

VIENNA, October 5.

Private letters from Prague, inform us that the Archduke Charles has accepted the nomination of Generalissimo. Great preparations were made for his reception at Court. There is no doubt but the army will be rejoiced to see him. Although a great deal about preliminary articles and ratifications is said, the preparations indicate nothing but warlike prospects, and nothing short of hostilities are expected; in which case we expect to be supported by a large Russian army. Prince Charles is to command in person in Germany, and Prince John in Italy with the assistance of General Mack.

LONDON, November 12.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

This day, a little after three o'clock, his majesty came down to the house, and opened the session of parliament with the following most gracious speech from the throne; the speaker of the house of commons and several members attending at the bar.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"My tender concern for the welfare of my subjects, and a sense of the difficulties with which the poorer classes particularly have to struggle from the present high price of provisions, has induced me to call you together at an earlier period than I had otherwise intended. No object can be nearer my heart than that, by your care and wisdom, all such measures may be adopted as may, upon full consideration, appear best calculated to alleviate this severe pressure, and to prevent the danger of its recurrence, by promoting, as far as possible, the permanent extension and improvement of our agriculture.

"For the object of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the first instance to the best mode of affording the early and most ample encouragement for the importation of all descriptions of grain from abroad.

"Such a supply, aided by the examples which you have set on former occasions of attention to economy and frugality in the consumption of corn, is most likely to contribute to a reduction in the present high price, and to insure at the same time the means of meeting the demands for the necessary consumption of the year.

The present circumstances will also I am persuaded, render the state of the laws respecting the commerce in the various articles of provisions the object of your serious deliberation.

"If on the result of that deliberation it should appear to you that the evil necessarily arising from unfavourable seasons has been increased by undue combinations or fraudulent practices, with the false of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earnest desire of effectually preventing such abuses; but you will, I am sure be careful to distinguish any practices of this nature from that regular and long established course of trade which experience has shewn to be indispensable for the present state of society, for the supply of the markets, and for the subsistence of my people.

"You will have seen with concern the temporary disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom. Those malicious and designing persons who cruelly take advantage of the present difficulties to excite any of my subjects to acts in violation of the laws and of the public peace, are in the present circumstances doubly criminal, as such proceedings must necessarily and immediately tend to increase in the highest degree the evil complained of, while they at the same time, endanger the permanent tranquility of the country, on which [illegible] being of the industrious classes of the community principally depend.

THOMAS JO[illegible]

" The voluntary exertions which have on this occasion been made for the immediate repression of these outrages, and in support of the laws and public peace, are therefore entitled to my highest praise.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

" Under the circumstances of the present meeting, I am desirous of asking of you such Supplies only as may be necessary for carrying on the public Service, until the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be assembled. The Estimates for that purpose will be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readiness to make such provisions as the public interest may appear to require.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen.*

" I have directed Copies to be laid before you of those communications which have been recently passed between me and the French Government, respecting the commencement of negociations for peace. You will see in them fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquility. That desire on my part has hitherto been unhappily frustrated, by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a separate negociation, in which it was impossible for me to engage, consistently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent security of Europe.

" My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered; and there will be no obstacles nor delay on my part to the adoption of such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honour of this country, and the true interest of my people; but if the disposition of our enemies should continue to render this great object of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacrifice of those essential considerations, on the maintenance of which all its advantages must depend, you will, I am confident, persevere in affording me the same loyal and steady support which I have experienced through the whole of this important contest, and which has, under the blessing of Providence, enabled me, during a period of such unexampled difficulty and calamity to all the surrounding nations, to maintain, unimpaired, the security and honour of these kingdoms."

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23

It appears by one of our London papers, that in the town of Arrah province of Bengal, 2000 thatched houses have been lately consumed by fire, with most of the furniture. It was ascertained, that 50 persons perished.

The treaty with France having been previously printed for the use of the members, Mr. Morris Wednesday the adoption of a rule, enjoining on the members secrecy in the case of all future treaties and the proceedings thereon, unless it should be otherwise directed by the Senate. The motion made did not in the least affect the proceedings of the Senate as to the Treaty now

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1801.

When the expected change of administration takes place, it is presumed all our evils political and moral are to be done away at once. We shall have no more taxes—no ministers abroad—salaries are to be reduced one half—the friends of the new administration will serve the public for a song or with a song—sedition and alien laws will be annulled—the debts will be extinguished or spunged—the navy and army be annihilated—we shall have no more party spirit—the lamb will lie down with the lion—every hungry office seeker will be gratified—brambles will cast their thorns and bear apples of gold—the clouds will pour down fat turkies and canvas back ducks—and our land shall overflow with liberty and the rights of man!!!

The new Census of Vermont has disclosed a very serious fact.—In those towns where Jacobinism has been suffered to prevail, a decrease of numbers has uniformly been the result.—While towns much inferior in soil, where federalism has prevailed have increased beyond any reasonable calculation.——This is evidenced in Bennington, where a Jacobin press is established) which in 1791, contained 2377, inhabitants, and which now contains but 2337. Pownal is reduced from 1746 to 1700, and Shaftsbury from 1999 to 1929. Jacobinism is a political pestilence;—its effects upon towns are similar to those of the yellow fever, and Boards of Health ought to be established to prevent the spread of the one as much as the other.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

January 9, 1801.

	Dolls. Cts.		*Dolls. Cts.*
Beef, per lb. from	3	to	5
Pork, - - -	3		4
Mutton, - -	4		6
Veal, - -	4		6
Venison, - -	3		4
Flour, superfine, per cwt.			2
common	1 25		1 50
buckwheat,	1		1 10
Indian Meal, per bushel,	33		44
Potatoes, - -	25		33
Turnips, - -	20		25
Apples, - -	50		75
Oats, - -	20		25
Butter, per lb. - -	10		13
Hogs Lard, - -	5		7
Eggs, per dozen, - -	7		12
Turkeys, a piece, - -	40		60
Geese, - -	25		33
Ducks, - -	12		17
Fowls, - -	7		10

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT, and the corner of Grant and Water streets, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is 60 feet by 120. The subscriber gives notice to those owing to him, that he intends to remove from this country, and would wish to settle all his affairs before he departs.

ROBERT M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE in Water street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a lot 60 feet by 100. The subscriber informs those creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as soon as he can make sale, and wishes to settle all his affairs before his departure.

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, January 1, 1801.

A.

ADAMSON JAMES, Pittsburgh; Allison George, Elizabethtown; Allin John, Miller's run; Auld Robert, Pittsburgh; Aikenson Alexander.

B.

Buckley John, Pittsburgh; Bell Joseph, care of James Sharp; Biggs Joseph, Racoon; Beaty James, Barnett John, care of Andrew M'Farlane; Beer Robert, Pittsburgh; Bonner Wm. care of Wm. M'Clure, Patterson Robert and John; Baker Samuel, Mount Pleasant; Bradford Peter; Bradley James; Boyle John, Beaver; Bair Christian, Elizabeth township; Blair James, Irwin John, Allegheny township; Burgets Wm. Pittsburgh; Brice George; Brown Thomas, Peters Samuel, Peterson's run; Bennet Wm. Pittsburgh, 2.

C.

Cannon Hugh, care of J. Sturgeon; Carrell James, care of David Chesterman; Cull Richard, Cheese Morgan, Cheese Edward, Chambers John, Culture Jacob, Camp David, Clements Francis, 2; Coumyne William, Cochran Ann, Cingan Wm. Carrid Joseph and Samuel, Coley Francis, Curry Robert, Clark Joseph, Versailles township; Crafford John, Long run; Culbertson Caleb, carpenter, 2; Corbley John, Clemens Robert, Carriers; Colwell Robert, Connel Patrick, Yough.

D.

Demsler Letty, Dunlap James, Pittsburgh, 2; Dunlap John, Davison John or Robert, care of William Dunning; David Sarah, Conguesfing; Daniel Joel, Donelly John, Delzell G. Yough; Dailey John, Yough; Derry John, care of Dunning M'Nair.

E.

Eliot Thomas, care of Mark Deary; Elliot James, Montour's run; Eaken John, Edgar Adam, Miller's run.

F.

Fowler Alexander, 3; Fulton Wm. Forbest Thomas, care of John Smur.

G.

Graham Wm. 2; Graham Thomas, Graham Paul, Gray Wm. Pittsburgh; Glass Sarah, Pittsburgh; Gibson Thomas, Gordon David, care of Wm. Algeo; Gib Alexander, Racoon; Goosehorn George, Gallauher John, care of Mary Murphy; Gilfillan James, Glinn Charles, Noblesburgh; Galbraith John, Galbraith Hugh, Guthrie William.

H.

Hunter George, Versailles township, 2; Henderson Robert, Pittsburgh; Hay John, Beaver; Horner James, Hoover John, Hughes Thomas, Hutchison Samuel, Hambelton Archibald, Hellman Jacob, Huey Edward, Hicks Wm. Pittsburgh.

I.

Johnson John, lieut. care of John Reed; Johnson Charles, Johnson Samuel, Johnson Josiah, Inks John, 2; Jones John, M'Kee's Port; Irwin David, Imbrie James, care of Wm. Cunningham, Irwin Christopher.

K.

Knox Wm. Pittsburgh; King Rubin, 2; Kingan John, Kinkaid Michael, Kidd Robert, care of Thomas Thompson, Kerr David, Kinzer Valentine, Kintner Tryon Jeremiah, King E. Georgetown.

L.

Lucas C. B. J. Laird James, Lloyd Isaac, M'Kee's Port; Long David, Beaver creek; Langan Wm. Logan David.

M,

M'Farland Andrew, M'Millan Wm. near M'Kee's Port, 2; M'Kee James, M'Fotrige George, Shenango, 2; Moorhead Wm. care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Connel James, M'Dill Hugh, Yough; M'Question John, Maybury Richard, M'Collough Patrick, M'Auley Wm. Neshanock; M'Gibbeny James, M'Elroy Mary, care of John Nesbit; M'Natten Daniel, Moore John, care of Wm. Steel; Morgan Charles M'Crosky Henry, Robinson's run; M'Guigan Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Mortimer John and Wm. M'Inench James, Morton John, Robinson's run; Matthews Charles, Murt, Patrick, care of mr. White, Pittsburgh; M'Nair Dunning, 3; M'Phelemy Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; M'Clellan Wm. Noblesburgh; M'Millen Thomas, Morrison William, Martin Alexander, Elizabeth town; M'Creery Wm. M'Keefock Daniel, care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Collough James, Georgetown; Morrison Wm. M'Sparin Duncan, Slippery rock; Mitchel James, care of Samuel M'Cord, M'Quilin Garret, M'Auley Cornelius, M'Elroy Elizabeth, Morrison James, Pittsburgh, Mercer Samuel, Pittsburgh; M'Giffin Ebenezer, Pittsburgh, 3; M'Farlane Moses, M'Neal Jane, Pittsburgh; Mulholland Rody, Mortimer Wm. and John Shenango; M'Gennels Wm. Martin Hugh, Plumb township.

N.

Nesbit Rebecca, Neely Benjamin, care of Andrew M'Intire.

P.

Potter Joseph, care of rev. mr. Riddle, 2; Penny John, Pattmore Jesse, East Liberty; Parker John, Georgetown; Petticrew Edward, care of Robert Colhoon.

R.

Reed Wm. Reed John, on Allegheny; Reed John, Noblesburgh; Reed Andrew, Reed Solomon, 2; Rogers Samuel, care of John Gormley; Rollins Anthony, Rathar John, Rippey Samuel, Rankan Wm. Elizabeth township; Robinson David, Yough; Richardson Hugh, care of Hugh Sterling; Renilon Joseph, Ramsey James C. 3.

S.

Smallman Edward, Spears Andrew, Moon run; Springer Joseph, Turtle creek, Stewart James, Sproul Robert, 2; Summers Elizabeth, Stompmr. Steely Jane, Simpson Joseph, care of John Irwin, 3; Small Wm. Shaw John, Pittsburgh.

T.

Thompson Samuel, care of John Heron, esq. 2; Thornton Henry, Versailles township, 2; Trough Peter, Telly Hugh, Thompson Thomas, Ted George, Esq.

U.

Upegraff Abner, Pittsburgh.

W.

Wilson Francis, 2; Wilson John, St. Clairtownship; Walker Thomas, Walker James, Wright Zadock, jun. Wilson James, care of Rev. James Powers; Wilson Francis, 2; Wilson Wm. Ware John, care of General Wilkins; Wall Henry, Wall Garret, Whitesides James, Noblesburgh; Wiggins Edward, Buffaloe creek.

Y.

Young John, carpenter; Yarkert Michael.

Z.

Zeller John.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. or sale at this Printing Office.

TUITION.

ACCORDING *to a former notice* SCHOOL *is opened in the house* Watson, *in Water street. The days of* every Tuesday, Thursday *and Sa*- noon until two o'clock, *and from* evening until nine, *at the rate of Fi* quarter. *Private Lessons may be had* time in the day either *at the school ro* house in town, *at Six Dollars a qu*

The School has been opened under m tages, *particularly the want of a fix* of scholars, *but the Teacher hopes by* and *desire to accelerate the pupils in th* of the French language *that he will* patronage *of all those who are desirou* their children instructed *in that useful le*

CHARLES BA

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1801.

WILLIAM CHRIS

Returns his best thanks to his custo the favours received, and has just r to them that he is now opening a l ment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell at the most redu for Cash—and amongst which are th ing Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, parr London brown, and the most fa mixed 7-4 broadcloths.

Low priced plains and 6-4 cloths.

Plain, grey, and elastic stript coatings.

Half thicks, kerseys, green baize, flann

Large rose blankets.

London stript, and a variety of fancy g

Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys,

Black, blue, green, and purple calimar

Black, blue, green, and purple tabore

Black, blue, green, and purple durants

Black, white and salmon coloured glov

Books and Stationary.

Queensware and China

Hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and boh

Coffee, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugar

Common groceries of every denomination

Also, a quantity of Castings and Ba a regular supply of which will be kept u a view of accommodating merchants de the Ohio.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1801.

The Mail from the East had not arrived when this p was put to press.

An Address to the Tooth Ache,

(From vol. 4 of Burn's Poems.)

My curse upon your venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums alang,
And thro' my lugs gies mony a twang,
Wi' gnawing vengeance,
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang,
Like racking engines.

When fevers burn, or agues freeze
Rheumatics gnaw, or colics squeeze,
Our neighbour's sympathy can ease us,
Wi' pitying moans;
But thee—thou hell o' a' diseases,
Ay mocks our groans!

Adown my beard the slavers trickle,
I throw the wee stools o'er the mickle,
As round the fire the giglets keckle,
To see me loup;
While raving mad I wish a heckle,
Were in their doup.

O' a' the num'rous human dools,
Ill hearts, daft bargains, cutty stools,
Or worthy friends rak'd in the mools,
Sad sight to see!
The tricks o' knaves, or fash o' fools,
Thou bear'st the gree.

Where'er that place be priests ca' hell,
Where a' the tones of misery yell,
And rankèd plagues their numbers tell
In dreadful raw,
Thou, Toothache, surely bear'st the bell
Amang them a'!

O, thou gifted, mischief-making thief,
That jags the notes of grief to grief,
Till daft mankind aft dance and reel,
In rhyme a shoe thick;—
Great be the fate of Scotland's weal,
A toothmond's tooth ache!

Remedy in swallowing Pins.

IN the dangerous case of Miss Swallowed accidentally, swallow one cup of undressed, in the course of an hour after swallowing, is infallible remedy for carrying off pins, if immediately after they have been swallowed, i. e. before the pins have worked themselves into the coats of the stomach.

SALEM, December 25.

Captain Brown, while at Algiers, October was informed by Mr. Offley, the [illegible] Consul, that the French had been very successfully against the Turks for many—that the French forces were 70 or 80 sail of large [illegible] the natives having joined their arms. French General having embraced the Mahometan religion & married a Princess of Egypt, took of policy which had the best effect in the country.

Mr. Varnum in the House of Representatives of the United States, called up his resolution Wednesday the 16th December, for [illegible] the second Regiment of Artillerists [illegible] time—it at present consists of Five, [illegible] very long and warm debate on the question being taken there were [illegible] against it 46.

" The voluntary exertions which have on this occasion been made for the immediate repression of these outrages, and in support of the laws and public peace, are therefore entitled to my highest praise.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

" Under the circumstances of the present meeting, I am desirous of asking of you such Supplies only as may be necessary for carrying on the public Service, until the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be assembled. The Estimates for that purpose will be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readiness to make such provisions as the public interest may appear to require.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen.*

" I have directed Copies to be laid before you of those communications which have been recently passed between me and the French Government, respecting the commencement of negociations for peace. You will see in them fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquility. That desire on my part has hitherto been unhappily frustrated, by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a separate negociation, in which it was impossible for me to engage, consistently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent security of Europe.

" My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered; and there will be no obstacles nor delay on my part to the adoption of such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honour of this country, and the true interest of my people; but if the disposition of our enemies should continue to render this great object of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacrifice of these essential considerations, on the maintenance of which all its advantages must depend you will, I am confident, persevere in affording me the same loyal and steady support which I have experienced through the whole of this important contest, and which has, under the blessing of Providence, enabled me, during a period of such unexampled difficulty and calamity to all the surrounding nations, to maintain, unimpaired, the security and honour of these kingdoms."

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23

It appears by one of our London papers, that in the town of Arrah province of Bengal, 2000 thatched houses have been lately consumed by fire, with most of the furniture. It was ascertained, that 50 persons perished.

The treaty with France having been previously printed for the use of the members, Mr. Morris Wednesday the adoption of a rule, enjoining on the members secrecy in the case of all future treaties and the proceedings thereon, unless it should be otherwise directed by the Senate. The motion made did not in the least affect the proceedings of the Senate as to the Treaty now

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1801.

When the expected change of administration takes place, it is presumed all our evils political and moral are to be done away at once. We shall have no more taxes—no ministers abroad—salaries are to be reduced one half—the friends of the new administration will serve the public for a song or with a song—sedition and alien laws will be annulled—the debts will be extinguished or spunged—the navy and army be annihilated—we shall have no more party spirit—the lamb will lie down with the lion—every hungry office seeker will be gratified—brambles will cast their thorns and bear apples of gold—the clouds will pour down fat turkies and canvas back ducks—and our land shall overflow with liberty and the rights of man!!!

The new Census of Vermont has disclosed a very serious fact.—In those towns where Jacobinism has been suffered to prevail, a decrease of numbers has uniformly been the result.—While towns much inferior in soil, where federalism has prevailed have increased beyond any reasonable calculation.——This is evidenced in Bennington, where a Jacobin press is established, which in 1791, contained 2377, inhabitants, and which now contains but 2337. Pownal is reduced from 1746 to 1700, and Shaftsbury from 1999 to 1929. Jacobinism is a political pestilence;—its effects upon towns are similar to those of the yellow fever, and Boards of Health ought to be established to prevent the spread of the one as much as the other.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

January 9, 1801.

	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
Beef, per lb. from		3	to		5
Pork,		3			4
Mutton,		4			6
Veal,		4			6
Venison,		3			4
Flour, superfine, per cwt.				2	
common	1	25		1	50
buckwheat,	1			1	10
Indian Meal, per bushel,		33			44
Potatoes,		25			33
Turnips,		20			25
Apples,		50			75
Oats,		20			25
Butter, per lb.		10			13
Hogs Lard,		5			7
Eggs, per dozen,		7			12
Turkeys, a piece,		40			60
Geese,		25			33
Ducks,		12			17
Fowls,		7			10

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT, and [illegible] corner of Grant and Water [illegible] Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is [illegible] by 100. The Subscriber gives notice to [illegible] that he intends to remove from this [illegible] and wishes such to settle all his affairs before [illegible].

ROBERT M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story FRAME HOUSE in Water street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Lot 60 by 100. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living [illegible] or make sale, and wishes to settle all his affairs before his departure.

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, January 1, 1801.

A.

ANDERSON JAMES, Pittsburgh; Allison George, Elizabeth town; Allen John, Mifflin's run; Auld Robert, Pittsburgh; Atkinson Alexander.

B.

Barkley John, Pittsburgh; Bell Joseph, care of James Sharp; Bell Joseph, Raccoon; Beaty James, Versailles township; Andrew M'Farland; Bonner Wm. care of Wm. M'Cune; Patterson Robert, care of Wm. M'Cune; Bradford John, Fort Pitt; Bradford John, Bell's Spring; Beaver John, Beaver; Beaty Peter, Loyalhanna; Bradley Jane, [illegible]; Blair [illegible]; Christian, Lee [illegible]; Blair James, Versailles township; Burgess John, Pittsburgh; Burgess George; Brown Thomas, Pittsburgh; Brown George; Brown Thomas, Pittsburgh; Bennet Wm. Pittsburgh, 2.

C.

Cannon Thomas, care of J. Sturgeon; Carrell James, care of David Cunningham; Curtis Richard [illegible] Cooper Martin, Cheese Edward, Chambers John, Cuffland Jacob, Camp David, Clements Francis, 2; Cummins William, Cochran Ann, Corrigan Wm. Conrad Joseph, and Samuel, Coley Francis, Curry Robert, Clark Joseph, Versailles township; Crafford John, Long run; Culbertson Caleb, carpenter, 2; Corbley John, Clements Robert, Chartiers; Colwell Robert, Connellsburgh, Yough.

D.

Demster Letty, Dunlap James, Pittsburgh, 2; Dunlap John, Davison John or Robert, care of William Dunning; David Sarah, Confuessing; Daniel Joel, Donelly John, Delzell G. Yough; Dailey John, Yough; Derry John, care of Dunning M'Nair.

E.

Eliot Thomas, care of Mark Deary; Elliot James, Montour's run; Eaken John, Edgar Adam, Miller's run.

F.

Fowler Alexander, 3; Fulton Wm. Forbest Thomas, care of John Smur.

G.

Graham Wm. 2; Graham Thomas, Graham Paul, Gray Wm. Pittsburgh; Glass Sarah, Pittsburgh; Gibson Thomas, Gordon David, care of Wm. Algeo; Gib Alexander, Racoon; Goosehorn George, Gallauher John, care of Mary Murphy; Gilfillan James, Glinn Charles, Noblesburgh; Galbraith John, Galbraith Hugh, Guthrie William.

H.

Hunter George, Versailles township, 2; Henderson Robert, Pittsburgh; Hay John, Beaver; Horner James, Hoover John, Hughes Thomas, Hutchison Samuel, Hambelton Archibald, Hellman Jacob, Huey Edward, Hicks Wm. Pittsburgh.

I.

Johnson John, lieut. care of John Reed; Johnson Charles, Johnson Samuel, Johnson Josiah, Inks John, 2; Jones John, M'Kee's Port; Irwin David, Imbrie James, care of Wm. Cunningham, Irwin Christopher.

K.

Knox Wm. Pittsburgh; King Rubin, 2; Kingan John, Kinkaid Michael, Kidd Robert, care of Thomas Thompson, Kerr David, Kinzer Valentine, Kintner Tryon Jeremiah, King E. Georgetown.

L.

Lucas C. B. J. Laird James, Lloyd Isaac, M'Kee's Port; Long David, Beaver creek; Langan Wm. Logan David.

M,

M'Farland Andrew, M'Millan Wm. near M'Kee's Port, 2; M'Kee James, M'Fotrige George, Shenango, 2; Moorhead Wm. care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Connel James, M'Dill Hugh, Yough; M'Question John, Maybury Richard, M'Collough Patrick, M'Auley Wm. Neshanock; M'Gibbeny James, M'Elroy Mary, care of John Nesbit; M'Natten Daniel, Moore John, care of Wm. Steel; Morgan Charles M'Crosky Henry, Robinson's run; M'Guigan Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Mortimer John and Wm. M'Inench James, Morton John, Robinson's run; Matthews Charles, Murt, Patrick, care of mr. White, Pittsburgh; M'Nair Dunning, 3; M'Phelemy Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; M'Clellan Wm. Noblesburgh; M'Millen Thomas, Morrison William, Martin Alexander, Elizabeth town; M'Creery Wm. M'Keefock Daniel, care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Collough James, Georgetown; Morrison Wm. M'Sparin Duncan, Slippery rock; Mitchel James, care of Samuel M'Cord [illegible] M'Cuntin Garret, M'Auley Cornelius, M'Elroy Elizabeth Morrison James, Pittsburgh, Meeder Samuel, Pittsburgh; M'Giffin Ebenezer, Pittsburgh, 3; M'Farlane Moses, M'Neal Jane, Pittsburgh; Mulholland Rody, Mortimer Wm. and John Shenango; M'Gennels Wm. Martin Hugh, Plumb township.

N.

Nesbit Rebecca, Neely Benjamin, care of Andrew M'Intire.

P.

Potter Joseph, care of rev. mr. Riddle, 2; Penny John, Pattmore Jesse, East Liberty; Parker John, Georgetown; Pettetew Edward, care of Robert Colhoon.

R.

Reed Wm. Reed John, on Allegheny; Reed John, Noblesburgh; Reed Andrew, Reed Solomon, 2; Rogers Samuel, care of John Gormley; Rollins Anthony, Rattar John, Rippey Samuel, Rankan Wm. Elizabeth township; Robison David, Yough; Richardson Hugh, care of Hugh Sterling; Renilon Joseph, Ramsey James C. 2.

S.

Sandleman Edward, Spears Andrew, Aboon [illegible] Springer Joseph, Turtle creek, Stewart James, Sproul Robert, 2; Summers Elizabeth, Stump mr. Steaty Jane, Simpson Joseph, care of John Irwin, 3; Small Wm. Shaw John, Pitt.

T.

Thompson Samuel, care of John Heron, esq. 2; Thompson Henry, Versailles township 2; Treigh Peter, Telly Hugh, Thompson Thomas, Tod George, Esq.

U.

Upcegraf Abner, Pittsburgh.

W.

Wilson Francis, 2; Wilson John, St. Clair township; Walker Thomas, Walker James, Wright Zadock; jun. Wilson James, care of Rev. James Powers; Willock Francis, 2; Wilson [illegible], Ware John, care of General Wilkins; Wolf Henry, Wall Garret, Whitesides James, Nolleburgh; Wiggins Edward, Buffaloe creek.

Y.

Young John, carpenter; Yarkert Michael.

Z.

Zeller John.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

TUITION.

ACCORDING *to a former notice* [illegible] *SCHOOL is opened in the house* [illegible] *Watson, in Water street. The days of* [illegible] *every* Tuesday, Thursday *and Sa*[illegible] *noon until two o'clock, and from* [illegible] *evening until nine, at the rate of Fo*[illegible] *quarter. Private Lessons may be had* [illegible] *time in the day either at the school ro*[illegible] *house in town, at Six Dollars a qu*[illegible]

The School has been opened under m[illegible] *tages, particularly the want of a suff*[illegible] *of scholars, but the Teacher hopes by* [illegible] *and desire to accelerate the pupils in th*[illegible] *of the French language that he will* [illegible] *patronage of all those who are desirou*[illegible] *their children instructed in that useful le*[illegible]

CHARLES B[illegible]

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1801.

WILLIAM CHRI[illegible]

Returns his best thanks to his custo[illegible] the favours received, and has just t[illegible] to them that he is now opening a la[illegible] ment of

MERCHANDIZE

which he will sell at the most redu[illegible] for Cash—and amongst which are th[illegible] ing Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, parf[illegible] London brown, and the most fa[illegible] mixed 7-4 broadcloths.

Low priced plains and 6-4 cloths.

Plain, grey, and elastic stript coatings.

Half thicks, kerseys, green baize, flanne[illegible]

Large rose blankets.

London stript, and a variety of fancy c[illegible]

Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys,

Black, blue, green, and purple calima[illegible]

Black, blue, green, and purple taboree[illegible]

Black, blue, green, and purple durants,

Black, white and salmon coloured glove[illegible]

Books and Stationary.

Queensware and China

Hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and boh[illegible]

Coffee, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugar.

Common groceries of every denomination.

Also, a quantity of Castings and Ba[illegible] a regular supply of which will be kept u[illegible] a view of accommodating merchants de[illegible] the Ohio.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1801.

The Mail from the East had not arrived when this p[illegible] was put to press.

An Address to the Tooth Ache,

(From vol. 4 of Burn's Poems.)

My curse upon your venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums alang,
And thro' my lugs gies mony a twang,
Wi' gnawing vengeance,
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang,
Like racking engines.

When fevers burn, or agues freeze
Rheumatics gnaw, or colics squeeze,
Our neighbour's sympathy can ease us,
Wi' pitying moan;
But thee—thou hell o' a' diseases,
Ay mocks our groan!

Adown my beard the slavers trickle!
I throw the wee stools o'er the mickle,
As round the fire the giglets keckle,
To see me loup;
While raving mad, I wish a heckle
Were in their doup.

O' a' the num'rous human dools,
Ill hearts, daft pirgeons, canty fools,
Or worthy friends rak'd in the mools,
Sad sight to see!
The tricks o' knaves, or fash o' fools
Thou bear'st the gree.

Where'er that place be priests ca' hell,
Where a' the tones of mis'ry yell,
And rankèd plagues their numbers tell
In dreadful raws,
Thou, Toothache, surely bear'st the bell
Amang them a'!

O, thou grim, mischief-making chiel,
That gars the notes of discord squeel,
Till daft mankind aft dance and reel,
In gore a shoe thick;—
Gie a' the fates o' Scotland's weal
A towmond's toothache!

Remedy in swallowing Pins.

IN the dangerous case of pins swallowed accidentally, swallow one egg, and repeat the course of an hour after another, as infallible remedy for carrying off pins, if immediately after they have been swallowed, i. e. before the pins have worked themselves into the coats of the stomach.

SALEM, December 26.

Captain Brown, while at Algiers, October was informed by Mr. O'Brien, then [illegible] Consul, that the French had been very successful against the Turkish Regency—that the French forces were 70 or 80 sail of those, large [illegible] the natives having joined their arms. The French General having embraced the Mahometan religion & married a Princess of Egypt, [illegible] broke of policy which had the best effect in the country.

Mr. Varnum in the House of Representatives of the United States, called up his resolution Wednesday the 16th December, for reducing the second Regiment of Artillerists (artificers) to [illegible]—it at present consists of Eight. He introduced it in a very long and warm debate—the question being taken there were for it 46.

IT is a very disagreeable task for the ... to be obliged so often to call on those i... for the Pittsburgh Gazette, to make pay... It is really painful for him to men... ne are indebted three, four, five, and six ... ubscription. Necessity now compels him ... m them, and all those who are in arrears ... year, that payment at this time is indis... y necessary; and that if this notice is not ... d to, he shall be obliged to seek for what ... him, in a more effectual way.

...cribers whose papers are sent to the Post- ... n Greensburgh, will please call and pay ... tmaster at that place.

...cribers at Somerset, Bedford, Erie, Wa- ... Meadville, Franklin, Canonsburgh, Wash ... and Wheelen, will please pay the Post- ... at these places, and those whose papers ... on the road between Post-Offices, are re- ... to pay the Postrider who leaves them.— ...ditor will be happy to see such of his sub- ... who have not the opportunity of paying ... ost Office, or to a Postrider, at his Office.

...ting Office, December 10, 1800.

...r Hundred Acres of

...e Land on the west branch of Wheelen ... in Greene County, Pennsylvania, warranted ... name of Clement Humphries, in the year ... and Lot No. 77, in M'Kee's Port, which ... on Market street, one lot off the Diamond, ... e sold at moderate rates, either separate or ... r, with indisputable titles, and payment ... e taken either in Flour, Whiskey, Iron, Pot Castings, Shingle Nails, or Merchandize. ... e at this Office before the first day of March

...oung Man who will go either Supercargo ... t owner to New-Orleans or the West-Indies, ... e heard of at this Office.

...tsburgh, December 17, 1800.

WANTED,

...f, Pork, Flour and Whiskey,

ALSO,

...oap, Candles and Vinegar.

A FRENCH SCHOOL.

IF a sufficient number of scholars can be had it will begin the first of January next, at WM. WATSON's house in Water street, and continue every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, from twelve to two o'clock in the day, and from six to eight in the evening.

Every exertion will be employed to accelerate the progress of the scholars according to their several capacities.

In order to take advantage of the progress that some may have formerly made, it is proposed to open on the same terms, every Monday Wednesday and Friday a French Lecture, on Geography, where the astronomical, natural and historical part will occasionally be noticed.

Persons who go to any of the French settlements and wish to acquire some knowledge of the French language, may in a short time be able to understand French writing on familiar subjects—no compensation will be asked from them if the success does not answer the expectation.

Lessons may be had in town.

Pittsburgh, December 3, 1800.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have received a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1800.

N. B. They have just received a handsome assortment of Pokers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Moon township, on the waters of Racoon creek, near Bryan's mill, some time last July, Twelve HOGS, four of which are old ones, one of them a spotted sow, the other three are white barrows, and the remainder are white and spotted shoats.—They are marked with a crop in the left ear and a slit in the right. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES JORDAN.

December 2, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Montour's Run, Allegheny ...

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, (but supposed the latter) from the subscriber, on the evening of the 13th of November, from a tavern door, a dark bay HORSE, 3 years old, 15 hands and an half high, a star in his forehead, both hind feet white, shod before, trots, no brand. The above reward will be paid for securing the thief and horse, so that the owner may get his horse and the thief brought to punishment, or Four Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges.

JOHN BROOKS.

Brownsville, December 2, 1800.

Terms of subscription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder at the end of six months, if demanded.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; those exceeding a square in proportion.

Whereas my husband William M'Cloud has left my bed and board, and has behaved himself in an unbecoming manner, by endeavouring to embezzle my property, and the property of my children. This is to forwarn all persons from trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

MARGARET M'CLOUD,

Butler County, October 25, 1800.

Erie Reserved Tracts

FOR SALE.

ON Wednesday the 22d day of October next, books will be open in the Office of the subscriber in Erie, for the sale of the reserved Tracts laid out by virtue of an act of Assembly, passed the 11th day of April 1799.— ...

THOMAS REES, Commissioner.

Erie, August ... 1800.

John Harrison,

Wholesale Druggist & Chemist,

No. ..., South ... Street, PHILADELPHIA.

TAKES this method of informing his Country Customers, that he has ... a general assortment of Medicines ... which he will sell ...

...

2000 lbs.	Cream Tartar		Red Sanders
1000	Flor. Sulphur		...
3000	Glauber Salts		...
300	Antimony	500	Bottles Castor Oil
100	Cantharides	100	Gum Myrrh
...	Magnesia	...	Aloes
300	Common do.		Sweet Oil in bottles
...	Pul. Senna		Castile Soap
...	Camphor		Dragons blood
100	Rad Gentian		Ipecacuanha
300	Liquorice Ball		...

CHEMICALS prepared by J. H.

Calomel	Spirit of Hartshorn
Red Precipitate	... Sal Amoniac, Vol
Aqua Fortis dup.	Spt. Wine
Spt. of Salt	Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor
White Precipitate	
Sweet Spt. of Nitre	Golden Tincture
Vitriolic Ether	Magnesia, &c. &c.

Patent Medicines and Surgical Instruments of every description.

Specie Bottles with tin covers from 1 gal. to ... Tincture do. ... Wide mouth do. ... Ointment and Pill Pots, and almost every article necessary for a Physician or Country Store keeper.

Philadelphia, 9 mo. 3, 1800.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE just opening by the subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Prather and Smiley, consisting of a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a superior quality, suitable to any season, which they are determined to sell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1800.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on the 6th of November from Joseph Lloyd's, living in Franklin township, Fayette County, a Bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, four years old last spring, with a small blaze in his face, one of his hind legs swelled at the knee joint. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to Mr. Wilson, at the sign of the Black Horse in Brownsville, or the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

ELIE LLOYD.

November 10, 1800.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture on my farm near Pittsburgh, on the night of the 25th instant, a Grey HORSE, 6 years old, near 15 hands high, heavy made, shod before, a spot on the right buttock whiter than the other parts of his body. Whoever will apprehend and bring to justice the offender and return the Horse, shall be entitled to the above reward, and for the Horse only, reasonable charges.

A. KIRKPATRICK.

Pittsburgh, 27th October, 1800.

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR *Journeymen TAYLORS, who understand the various branches of the Business, to whom generous wages will be given—Also wanted, two Apprentices to the Taylor Trade—Lads between ... and 15 years of age, will be taken on liberal terms Apply to*

A. JAMISON.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1800.

For Sale or Freight,

A Large KEEL BOAT constructed for the ...

...

Just arrived, and for SALE at James O'Hara's, ...

...

Six Dollars Reward.

...

NOTICE

THE partnership of JAMES DUNLOP & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent ...

...

Glass Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window-glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes for other purposes may also be had, ... coach glasses, clock ... and of any quantity ... pocket flasks ... furniture, or ... 25 per cent. ... brought ... A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantity. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,

...

BLANKS.

... Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

A variety of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

IT is a very disagreeable task for the ... to be obliged so often to call on those i... for the Pittsburgh Gazette, to make pay... It is really painful for him to mention... ne are indebted three, four, five, and six ... subscription. Necessity now compels him ... m them, and all those who are in arrears ... year, that payment at this time is indis... y necessary; and that if this notice is not ... d to, he shall be obliged to seek for what ... him, in a more effectual way.

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Have received a large and general assortment of

G O O D S,

Suitable for the approaching season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Pittsburgh, November 6, 1800.

N. B. They have just received a handsome assortment of Pokers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Moon township, on the waters of Racoon creek, near Bryan's mill, some time last July, Twelve HOGS, four of which are old ones, one of them a spotted sow, the other three are white barrows, and the remainder are white and spotted shoats.—They are marked with a crop in the left ear and a slit in the right. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES JORDAN.

December 2, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living on Montour's Run, Allegheny ... [illegible]

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, (but supposed the latter) from the subscriber, on the evening of the 13th of November, from a tavern door, a dark bay HORSE, 3 years old, 15 hands and an half high, a star in his forehead, both hind feet white, shod before, trots, no brand. The above reward will be paid for securing the thief and horse, so that the owner may get his horse and the thief brought to punishment, or Four Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges.

JOHN BROOKS.

Brownsville, December 2, 1800.

Terms of subscription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder at the end of six months, if demanded.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; those exceeding a square in proportion.

Whereas my husband William M'Cloud has left my bed and board, and has behaved himself in an unbecoming manner, by endeavouring to embezzle my property, and the property of my children. This is to forwarn all persons from trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

MARGARET M'CLOUD,

Butler County, October 25, 1800.

Erie Reserved Tracts

FOR SALE.

ON Wednesday the 22d day of October next, books will be opened ... [illegible]

... Erie, August ... 1800.

John ... [illegible]

Wholesale Druggist and Chemist, No. ..., South ... PHILADELPHIA

... of Medicines ... [illegible]

The following DRUGS ... [illegible]

...	Crem. Tar.	R...
1000	Flor. Sulph.	...
3000	Glauber Salt	...
300	Antimony	...
100	Cantharides	...
...	Flake Manna	...
...	Common do.	Sweet ...
...	Fol. Sennæ	Castile ...
...	Camphor	Dragon's ...
100	Red Gentian	Ipecacuanha
300	Liquorice Ball	...

CHEMICALS ... prepared by J. ...

Calomel	Salt of Hartshorn
Red Precipitate	... Sal Ammoniac, Vol.
Aqua Fortis dup.	Spirit Wine
Spirit of Salt	Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor
White Precipitate	Golden Tincture
Sweet Sp. of Nitre	Magnesia, &c. &c.
Vitriolic Ether	

Patent Medicines and Surgical Instruments of every description.

Specie Bottles with tin covers from 1 gal. to 2 oz. Tincture do. ... glass stoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz. Wide mouth do. ... glass stoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz. Ointment and Pill Pots, and almost every article necessary for a Physician or Country Store keeper.

Philadelphia, 9 mo. 5, 1800.

War Department

... [illegible]

N O T I C E.

... [illegible] ... Slippery Rock ... [illegible]

Glass Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a sufficient number of the best ... European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best materials ... their workmen are ... [illegible] ... the pleasure of assuring the public ... of a superior quality ... 8 by 10 to 18 by 24 inches, ... containing 100 feet ... notice. Glass ... may also be ... glasses, clock ... any quantity ... pocket flasks ... per cent ... brought ... A liberal ... large quantities ... others will ... [illegible]

... M. ... O'HARA.

... Sweeney ... [illegible]

CHEAP GOODS

ARE just opening by the subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Prather and Smiley, consisting of a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a superior quality, suitable to any season, which they are determined to sell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1800.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on the 6th of November from Joseph Lloyd's, living in Franklin township, Fayette County, a Bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, four years old last spring, with a small blaze in his face, one of his hind legs swelled at the knee joint. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to Mr. Willson, at the sign of the Black Horse in Brownsville, or the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

ELIE LLOYD.

November 10, 1800.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture on my farm near Pittsburgh, on the night of the 25th instant, a Grey HORSE, 6 years old, near 15 hands high, heavy made, shod before, a spot on the right buttock whiter than the other parts of his body. Whoever will apprehend and bring to justice the offender and return the Horse, shall be entitled to the above reward, and for the Horse only, reasonable charges.

A. KIRKPATRICK.

Pittsburgh, 27th October, 1800.

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR *Journeymen TAYLORS, who understand the various branches of the Business, to whom generous wages will be given—Also wanted, two Apprentices to the Taylor Trade—Lads between 12 and 15 years of age, will be taken on liberal terms Apply to*

A. JAMISON.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1800.

For Sale or Freight,

A Large KEEL BOAT constructed for the ... [illegible]

... Dollars Reward. ... [illegible] ... CANOE ... BRUNOT ...

N O T I C E.

THE partnership of JAMES DUNLOP & Co. was ... dissolved by mutual consent ... [illegible] ... Thomas Jones ... JAMES JONES.

October ... N. B. ... [illegible]

... variety of

B L A N K S

For Sale at this Office.

B L A N K S.

... Summonses, Executions, &c. ... Printing Office.